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thyroid cartilage / Ticknor

961). U.S. humorist collected in *My Life* (1945).
 enser (see). [Middle Latin *(h)uribulum*, *thurs*, (sacrificial)

olyte, who carries a sense bearing": *thus*

f Germany, south of a number of former (1) it passed into the was abolished as an *df.* & *n.*

1. The day following ek. [Middle English neeed by Old Norse *sædag*, "Thor's day" day": *thunres*, geni-

5) (for sense 1). 1. In this manner. 2. To a fore; consequently.

wacks. To strike or whack. [Imitative.]

arts. 1. To prevent 2. To challenge, op-

an sits. something; transverse. 3. Said of winds and

glish *thwert*, atwart of *thwert*, transverse:

1. of the pronoun *thou*, y, or reception of *thou*. "He sees his brood hy, *thū*, Old English

al, *Thylacinus* cyno-ark transverse-bani [New Latin *thylaci*

or low shrubs of the western Europe, having me, used as season- ch *thym*, from Latin

perament; for extan- thumos, soul, spirit,

hymus. nucleoside consisting + -ide) + -ine base, $C_5H_8N_2O$

line, aromatic com- thymo oil and other od as a preservative

ucture, situated in early childhood play- producing lympho- icture corresponding v Latin, from Greek

s-filled tube having rge and consequen- is initiated; but not device is used as a mark, from Greek

uctor rectifier, such ge of current is in- It is the solid (lat- RANS) (TOR).

ormone, calcitonin

thyroid gland or the

lage. 3. A dried and certain domestic conditions, such as Greek *thuroid*, from *thuros*, door

thyroid cartilage *n.* The largest cartilage of the larynx, having two broad processes that join in front to form the Adam's apple. Also called "thyroid."

thyroid colloid *n.* *Physiology.* Colloid (see).

thyroidectomy (*thī'roi-dēk'tō-mē*) *n., pl. -mies.* The surgical removal of all or part of the thyroid gland.

thyroid gland *n.* A two-lobed endocrine gland found in all vertebrates, located in front of and on either side of the trachea in humans, and producing the hormone thyroxine. Also called "thyroid."

thyroiditis (*thī'roi-dī'tis*) *n.* Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

thyroid stimulating hormone *n.* *Abbr.* TSH Thyrotropin (see).

thyrotoxicosis (*thī'rō-tōk'sī-kō'sis*) *n.* The condition resulting from excessive production of thyroid hormone, characterized by weight loss, increased appetite, tremor, palpitations, anxiety, and intolerance of heat. [New Latin: *thyro*(*id*) + *toxicosis*.]

thyrotropin (*thī'rō-trō'pīn*) *n.* Also *thyro-tro-phin* (-fīn). A hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary that stimulates and regulates the development and secretion of the thyroid gland hormone. Also called "thyroid stimulating hormone." [THYRO(*id*) + -TROP(*in*) + -IN.]

thyroxine (*thī-rōk'sīn*) *n.* Also *thy-rox-ine* (-sēn', -sīn). An iodine-containing hormone, $C_{15}H_{11}I_4NO_4$, produced by the thyroid gland to regulate metabolism and made synthetically for treatment of underactivity of the thyroid gland. [THYR(*o*) + ox(Y) + -IN.]

thyrsus (*thīrs*) *n.* *Botany.* A branched flower cluster, as of the lilac, whose main axis does not terminate in a flower. [New Latin *thyrsus*, *thyrsus*.] —*thyrsoid* (*thīrs'oid*) *adj.*

thyrsus (*thīrs*) *n., pl. -al* (-sē). A staff tipped with a pine cone and twined with ivy, represented as carried by Dionysus and his devotees. [New Latin, from Latin, from Greek *thyrsos*.]

thyself (*thī-sēlf*) *pron.* *Archaic & Poetic.* Yourself. Used as the reflexive or emphatic form of *thee* or *thou*.

THz terahertz.

ti (*tē*) *n.* *Music.* A syllable representing the seventh tone of the diatonic scale in solmization. [Alteration of *si*, short for Latin *Sancte Iohannes*, "Saint John," from a stanza sung in a hymn to St. John the Baptist. See *gamut*.]

ti *n.* Any of several trees or shrubs of the genus *Cordyline*, of tropical Asia and adjacent Pacific regions; especially, *C. australis*, of New Zealand, having a terminal tuft of long, narrow palmlike leaves. [Tahitian and Maori.]

Ti The symbol for the element titanium.

Tiahuanaco (*tī'wā-nā'kō*). Ruins near the southeastern end of Lake Titicaca, western Bolivia. The Tiahuanaco culture preceded that of the Incas, flourishing from c. A.D. 1000 to 1300, and spread through Bolivia, northern Chile, and Peru.

Tianjin (*tyān'jīn*). Formerly *Tien-tsin* (*tn'tsīn*). Port in Hebei province, northeastern China, lying at the confluence of the Hai River and the Grand Canal. It is an important industrial center. **Tian Shan, Tien Shan** (*tyān' shān*). Mountain chain of central Asia, extending from the Pamirs in Tadzhik S.S.R., U.S.S.R., through northwestern China to the China-Mongolia border.

tiara (*tī'ā-rā*, *ā'rā*, *ā'rā*) *n.* 1. An ornamental semicircular headpiece, made of precious metal and often decorated with jewels, worn by women on formal occasions. 2. The triple crown worn by the pope. [Latin *tiara*, from Greek *tiarā*(*s*).]

Tiber (*tī'ber*). *Italian* *Te-ve-re* (*tā'vā-rā*). River of central Italy. It rises in the Tuscan Apennines and flows c. 406 kilometers (252 miles) through Rome to the Tyrrhenian Sea at Ostia.

Tiberias, Sea of. See *Gallilee*, Sea of.

Tiberius (*tī-bēr'ē-as*) (42 B.C.-A.D. 37). Roman emperor (A.D. 14-37). An accomplished general, he was made heir to the throne by Augustus in A.D. 4 and was proclaimed emperor upon the death of Augustus in A.D. 14. His reign was marked by suspicion and the execution of several aides, senators, and relatives.

Tibet (*tī-bēt*). *Chinese* *Xī-zāng* (*shēd'zāng*). Autonomous region of China, occupying a high plateau in the southwestern extremity of the country to the north and west of the Himalayas. Apart from the fertile valley of the Tsangpo, in southern Tibet, most of the land is suitable only for grazing. Tibet has rich reserves of salt, gold, radioactive ores, and copper. It rose to prominence as an independent kingdom in the 7th century. From the 13th to the 18th century it was under the sway of the Mongols. In 1720 the Manchu dynasty of China took control of the region, and thereafter China exercised more or less effective suzerainty over it until 1951, when Tibet was formally made an autonomous region of China. It is a center of Lamaist Buddhism, but the Dalai Lama and thousands of followers fled the country in 1954. Its capital is Lhasa.

Tibetan (*tī-bēt'n*) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tibet, its people, or their language or culture.

Tibeto-Burman (*tī-bēt'ō-būr'mōn*) *n.* Also *Ti-bet-o-Bur-mese* (*tī-bēt'ō-būr'mōn*). A branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family that principally includes Tibetan, Burmese, Lolo, and Bala. —*Ti-bet-o-Bur-man*, *Ti-bet-o-Bur-mese* *adj.*

th (*th*) (*th*-ā) *n., pl. -ies* (-ēz) or *-as*. 1. a. The inner and larger of the two bones of the lower human leg from the knee to the ankle. Also called "shin," "shinbone." b. A homologous bone in animals. 2. The fourth division of an insect's leg, between the femur and the tarsi. 3. A kind of ancient flute originally made from an animal's leg bone. [Latin *thibia*, shinbone, pipe.] —*th*-al *adj.*

Thibaut (*tī-būt*), *Albius* (c. 54-18 B.C.). Roman elegiac poet.

Primarily concerned with his poetry and rural living, he remained distant from the political complexities that involved his contemporaries Horace and Ovid. In the two volumes attributed to him, he laments the passing of two mistresses and a young friend, Marathus.

tic (*tik*) *n.* 1. A habitual spasmodic muscular contraction, usually of the face or extremities. 2. *Tic douloureux*. [French, originally a veterinary term (perhaps imitative).]

tic dou-lou-reux (*dōry'la-rōy*, *-rōy*) *n.* Trigeminal neuralgia (see). [French, "painful tic."]

tick (*tik*) *n.* 1. The recurring sharp, clicking sound made by a machine, especially by a clock. 2. *British Informal*. A moment. 3. A mark used to call attention to an item or indicate that it has been approved, dealt with, or noted.

~v. ticked, ticking, ticks. —*intr.* 1. To emit recurring clicking sounds, as a clock does. 2. To function in a characteristic way, as if by means of a motivating mechanism: *What makes him tick?* —*tr.*

1. To count or record by means of ticks: *The meter ticked off the fare. The clock was ticking away the hours.* 2. To mark (a sum, for example) with a tick. —*tick off*. 1. *Slang*. To make angry; annoy. 2. *Chiefly British Informal*. To scold or rebuke. [Middle English *tek* (noun; perhaps imitative), verb, 16th century, of Germanic origin.]

tick² *n.* 1. Any of numerous bloodsucking parasitic arachnids of the families Ixodidae and Argasidae within the order Acarina, many of which transmit infectious diseases. 2. Any of various usually wingless, louse-like insects of the family Hippoboscidae, which are parasitic on sheep, goats, and other animals. [Middle English *tyke*, *teka*, Old English *ticca* (unattested).]

tick³ *n.* 1. The cloth case of a mattress or pillow. 2. Ticking. [Middle English *tikke*, perhaps from Middle Dutch *tēke*, from West Germanic *tēka* (unattested), from Latin *theca*, cover, case, from Greek *thēkē*.]

tick⁴ *n.* *British Informal*. Credit; trust: *on tick*. [Short for TICKET.]

tick bird *n.* The oxpecker (see).

tick-borne (*tik'bōrn*, *-bōrn*) *adj.* Transmitted by ticks. Said of diseases such as typhus.

tick-er (*tik'ər*) *n.* 1. A telegraphic instrument that receives and records stock-market quotations on a paper tape. b. Any of various devices that record similar information by electronic means. 2. *Slang*. A watch. 3. *Slang*. The heart.

ticker tape *n.* The paper strip on which a telegraphic ticker prints.

tick-er-tape parade (*tik'ər-tāp*) *n.* A traditional hero's welcome, especially in New York City, in which ticker tape and shredded paper are thrown from buildings as the celebrity parades by.

tick-et (*tik'it*) *n.* 1. A paper slip or card indicating that its holder has paid for or is entitled to a service, right, or consideration, such as: a. One entitling its holder to use public transportation: *a bus ticket*. b. One entitling its holder to admission, as to a place of entertainment or a lecture: *a theater ticket*. 2. A card or piece of paper enabling property, especially articles of clothing, to be identified and reclaimed by the owner: *a dry-cleaning ticket; a checkroom ticket*. 3. A certifying document; especially, a captain's or pilot's license. 4. An identifying or descriptive tag attached to an item to give information such as price; label. 5. A list of candidates proposed or endorsed by a political party. 6. A parking ticket (see). 7. *Informal*. The proper thing: *A change of scene would be just the ticket for her*. 8. A way of obtaining something sought or desired: *Study and practice are the ticket to a successful career*.

~tr.v. ticketed, -etting, -ets. 1. To provide with a ticket for admission or passage. 2. To attach a tag to; label. 3. To designate for a specified use or end; destine. 4. a. To serve (a violator) with a parking ticket. b. To place a parking ticket on (a motor vehicle). [Obsolete French *etiquet*, ticket, label, from Old French *estiquet*(*te*), from *estiquer*, to stick, from Middle Dutch *steken*.]

ticket agency *n.* An agency that sells tickets for theatrical and other performances and for transportation. —*ticket agent* *n.*

ticket office *n.* An office, as in a theater or railroad station, where reservations can be made and tickets can be bought.

ticket scalper *n.* A profiteer who buys up desirable admission tickets for popular events and resells them at inflated prices.

tick fever *n.* A febrile infectious disease transmitted by ticks.

tick-ing (*tik'ŋg*) *n.* A strong, tightly woven fabric of cotton or linen used especially to make mattress or pillow coverings. Also called "tick."

tick-ing-off (*tik'ŋg-ōf*, *-ōf*) *n.* *Chiefly British Informal*. A rebuke; a scolding.

tick-le (*tik'əl*) *v.* -led, -ling, -les. —*tr.* 1. To touch (the body) lightly so as to provoke a tingling sensation causing laughter or twitching movements. 2. a. To tease or excite pleasantly; titillate. b. To fill with mirth or pleasure; delight. —*intr.* To feel or cause a tingling sensation. —*tickle pink*. *Informal*. To please; delight. Usually used in the passive: *She was tickled pink by the gift*.

~n. 1. The act of tickling. 2. A tickling sensation. [Middle English *tikelen*, probably from *tiken*, *tickent*, to touch lightly.]

tick-ler (*tik'lər*) *n.* 1. One that tickles. 2. A memorandum book or file to aid the memory. 3. *Chiefly British Informal*. A difficult problem.

tick-ish (*tik'ish*) *adj.* 1. Sensitive to tickling. 2. Requiring skillful or tactful handling; delicate. 3. Easily offended or upset; touchy. —*tick-ish-ly* *adv.* —*tick-ish-ness* *n.*

Tick-nor (*tik'nər*, *-nōr*). George (1791-1871). U.S. language instructor and author. As the first Smith Professor of French and Spanish at Harvard (1819-35), he effectively reorganized the lan-

EXHIBIT-II